

Commodore **HORIZONS**

The independent Commodore magazine

75p December 1983/January 1984

WRITING SOFTWARE • NEW CARTRIDGES
PRINTER SURVEY • ROBOTS FOR THE 64

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EDITORIAL

WELCOME TO THE FIRST issue of the new magazine, but all inside Compendium's
pages — whatever your machine, and whether you're a person who's a person who
you'll find something at every issue. We'll be back on the 12th of January with a
Priority issue — in which you'll have had a chance to let us know what you think of
the magazine. From then on Compendium Horizons will be published on the second
Thursday of each month, so keep in touch. And we'll get our particular tops in mind —
read on.

Compendium is a success. As a computer company, it is one of the few which has
withstood the dull winds of the price cutting war sweeping over the desktop from the
American computer industry. Compendium is a company that has survived the price cutting war.
The company's policy is to run its computer prices automatically in line with falling
manufacturing costs — the greater the volume the cheaper the computer becomes,
especially as a Commodore subsidiary, MOS Technology, makes many of the chips
Compendium uses. It is good news for all of us that Compendium has now started to adapt
its price cutting policy on computers to its software — much of the Compendium software
equipment has been greatly improved for the past few years.

Despite the size of the Commodore market worldwide, however, there are a very few
firms producing Commodore software. This is more noticeable when compared to the
hundreds of small, innovative software companies producing original material for the
British Spectrum computers. We think it is time that these software companies started
producing software for the Commodore range of machines. We've set out in a campaign
to persuade some of the Spectrum software houses to start writing software for the
Commodore 64, 20 and 4x4.

We will need to persuade them that a market exists for their work, which means that
they have to tell us first. Write to the Compendium Horizons Software Campaign with
your plans and when a month we will send the full list of names and addresses to over 100
software companies which, as far as we know, do not produce software for Commodore
computers. Let's see these letters rolling in. And tell us what sort of software you would
like to see.

INTERGALACTIC LUNAR BATTLE AT THE EDGE OF TIME

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Abstract

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 5408 S. LESTER AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 TEL: (773) 936-3100 FAX: (773) 936-3101

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths
1990	100	10
1991	110	11
1992	120	12
1993	130	13
1994	140	14
1995	150	15
1996	160	16
1997	170	17
1998	180	18
1999	190	19
2000	200	20
2001	210	21
2002	220	22
2003	230	23
2004	240	24
2005	250	25
2006	260	26
2007	270	27
2008	280	28
2009	290	29
2010	300	30
2011	310	31
2012	320	32
2013	330	33
2014	340	34
2015	350	35
2016	360	36
2017	370	37
2018	380	38
2019	390	39
2020	400	40

A Portable feast

THE CSM 64 portable computer will go on sale in Britain before Christmas, according to Commodore UK's marketing manager, John Bower.

First shown at the Chicago CES show in June, the CSM's launch in the US is now "imminent".

The 514K-bit 64K RAM and 100K-bit 40K chip is has a built-in 11 inch colour monitor and single floppy disk drive with 170K storage capacity. The detachable keyboard is of the full-size full-travel type.

The unit has cartridge, cassette and monitor ports and is compatible with Commodore 64 software and peripherals, including the Workbench unit.

A 254 cartridge/unit is planned for the 50-64 to make a CSM40 compatible.

Languages planned include Pascal, Logo, Cascal, Assembly and Fort.

No UK price has yet been fixed but an US list of £895 would suggest a price of around the £600 mark. A review of the machine is scheduled for next issue.



BY THE END of November CHASE II Software should have completed conversion of all 40 *Atari* *Adventure* from *Street Portage* for the Commodore 64. The 15 titles are all professionally or popular adventure writers by Ross Howard, The Golden Broom, *Arms of Death 2*, *Arms of Death 3*, The Time Machine, *Caves*, *Franchise Experiment*, *Escape From Planet 3*, *The Wizard of Alving*, *Power and Ambrosia* and *The Little Indians*. Each of the titles is priced at £9.95, available on cassette.

Commodore gets that tip-top feeling

COMMODORE also claims to be the top office UK home computer company.

A spokesman for Commodore said that reports from retailers indicate that "sales rates of the Commodore 64 and Vic 20 machines have secured sales of the former 25% Spectrum and ZX Spectrum", Commodore's closest rivals.

"We have been British based since its starting sales the same time, but now we are ahead in many foreign as well as with the migration to the US," the spokesman added.

In the US it was estimated that Commodore has captured

45% of the \$1.1 billion market for under \$1,000 personal computers in domestic retail. Texas Instruments is estimated to have a 21% share of the US market, with Texas Instruments the Sinclair equivalent only 14%.

In recent months, during a fierce US price war, Commodore has broken ahead of its American rivals, those of whom — Apple, Texas and Matsushita — have reported heavy financial losses.

Indeed, it is thought that the price cutting force to some that Matsushita has ordered a withdrawal from the home

computer market — and 4.5% attributed to October losses of over \$100m for the third successive quarter.

Commodore, surprisingly under those circumstances has announced record annual profits up to \$4m on sales divided to over \$600m. Commodore chairman Jack Trammell attributed the growth largely to "extremely strong demand for the 64".

In the UK, Commodore has stopped its production of the 64 to try to secure sufficient stocks for Christmas, but it already seems likely that demand may outstrip supply.

Precision offers database potential

Rose blossoms at Phoenix

SUPERBASE II is a new programmable database and information retrieval package for the Commodore 64 from Precision Software.

At its most straightforward Superbase II offers the user a menu-driven system which which educational record structures can be built up. The database can hold up to 15

files, each containing an unlimited number of records. Each record can contain up to 31,000 characters placed as up to 127 fields spread across four screens.

Indeed these constraints you can build up whatever record or file structure you wish.

However with Superbase II, you can go one step further. With the user programmable interface part of the package you can shape the database software to your own precise requirements using the Commodore 64 Basic in conjunction with 10 additional Superbase II commands. *Index*, *Find* and so on.

Says Precision's Peter Thomas: "You can build almost any specialist application you want. For example, if you want an accounting system you can build one with very little work."

In the next six months the company plans also to release a range of add-on software packs for Superbase II, developed using the Basic extension — providing, in fact, with much control and accuracy.

Superbase II is available on disk, complete with a 200-page manual, priced at £99.95.

PHOENIX Software is a new game company set up by Gerry Rose, one of the founders of the predominantly Vic 20 software house known.

The new company has an interesting idea — a well set out two-screen game containing both an arcade or type game and an adventure type program.

Before you can begin to make the adventure you must master the arcade game, giving you access to the landing pads for the adventure. Also, clues for solving the adventure are revealed as the arcade game play progresses.

To begin with Phoenix has two titles for the Vic 20 and one for the Commodore 64.

In *Four Gates to Freedom* for the Vic you must first destroy the four gates which bar your way, before entering the catacombs of the planet Xenos to rescue 20 survivors trapped in impossible situations.

In *The Sorcerer's Apprentice* for the Commodore 64 you must temporarily stop the powers from breaking water. Then you awaken into the sorcerer's circle in search of the spell to put paid to the broom once and for all.

All titles are priced at £9.95.

Commodore brings out a mixed batch

COMMODORE Business Machines are more usually known for their hardware than their software, but this month you're about to see a determined campaign on their behalf to break into the leisure market.

We've picked out some of their games for both the Vic 20 and Commodore 64, and to get the ball rolling, we'll start with the weird side of things and the ludicrously named *MagooMania*.

This Commodore 64 game is scripted on cassette, and although you have the option of using either a joystick or the keyboard to control the game's events, those of you with less than 20 fingers would do well to use a joystick.

Like so many other games that now fall into the category of versions on a theme, as it is marketed more than a year after the release of the arcade hardware Contender.

Garden defender

For those unfamiliar with the game *Contender* (and *MagooMania* can put you in the role of defender of the garden), a sort of Buck Rogers meets David Battler, it's his job to fight off hordes of maggots, spiders and snails. The maggots are merely annoyances eating you, and while there's way about the screen obtaining off any flowers that happen to get in their way.

You, being a better creature, cannot consume in the same way, as any collision on your part with a flower results in the loss of a life. Spiders upon contact luxury to the maggots, and they make occasional forays into the garden in the hope of harpung you off.

The snail isn't particularly dangerous, and provide you with a 1,000 point bonus should you hit one before it destroys too many flowers.

In view of its somewhat impressive version of an arcade favourite, and on the fact some are looking more like a shoddy version of the highly popular *Gradius*, from that company obsessed with *Lunar*.

Your little creature is confined to the bottom five rows of the screen, and where some of the maggots inevitably get past you, they race about at breakneck speed in a frantic effort to collide with you and thus lose another of your lives.

Response from the joystick is quite reasonable, but overall the sound and use of graphics are mainly failing at the point of the bit, and are by no means using anything other than a fraction of the capabilities provided.

A poor game, considering what could have been done. Back to the arcade, if you

SOFTWARE REVIEW

Pete Goward takes a long hard look at the software Commodore itself puts out



Two stars in total for this little

bit devaluing maggots spiders and snails a gastrointestinal delight.

Jupiter Lander, a familiar-sounding title from the dawn of computer games, turns out to be another flop. It is a barren game, after appearing under names such as *Lunar Lander* in the early PC days, a first attempt on the Vic 20.

Little excitement

The version produced for the 64 has hardly changed at all from the Vic version, and it is boring now as it was then. About as exciting as making toast.

The object of the game is to land a spacecraft on the surface of the planet Jupiter, a surface which has strange platforms on it, with bonus scores written on them. Carl Sagan, eat you heart out.

Using either joystick or keyboard, you have to maintain your spacecraft left or right, and just use other control is over the thrust of the rockets.

A release based on the controls is regarded as a small improvement with the game left me feeling the NASA mission was taking giant steps into outer space again. *Jupiter Lander* is for too big to miss altogether, but when you only control a joystick, it's all too easy

This game is boring. The initial screen shows three platforms on the surface of the planet, which give you scores 2, 3 or 10 bonus points for achieving a successful landing. When you step the top of one of these platforms the screen image expands, and a single platform fills up the entire playing area.

Unless you're an extremely dab hand at controlling the joystick, and manage to land in precisely the right spot, exactly in the middle of the platform, it's back to the launch pad or another ship from the dust.

Once you have got the hang of it at all, the game ceases to lose whatever minor interest it might once have held, as there are no additional hazards, no speeding up of the action, and no changes. You just keep on landing on the planet, then going back for another go again.

The one virtue of this game is that it is supplied on a cartridge, so you won't waste several minutes waiting for it to load.

Snail in the clown

Clowns. At this stage, after ploughing through the first two games, this might sound up my opinion of Commodore for looking to put them into the market at all.

But *Clowns* did at least manage to restore some of its faith in their ability to write computer games even if, like so many other games, this one is about as original as most of the music in the current top 30.

Clowns first appeared for the Commodore Pet back in 1979, and over more the new version for the Commodore 64 (printed in cartridge format again) has added very little to the original game.

You control a little clown on a see saw who has to balance it against another clown who has, business-style launched himself into space from one of the four platforms on the edge of the screen.

If you manage to position this see-saw correctly, the impact of the clown landing on a soft another clown sailing towards the top of the screen and (perhaps) lands in the top of the screen where 'butter' lies, he has to get out of a succession of balloons passing across the top.

There are three rows of balloons, in different colours just to show that the Commodore 64 has got colour, and clearing whole rows of balloons rewards you with various bonuses. Each balloon is also worth a few points depending on its colour.

One thing that is noticeable about the packaging partly by its absence is a warning saying that this game requires the Commodore games profile in order to play

a properly. His joystick controls, no keyboard controls (so unless you're one of the very few people who have a set of paddles, this will not be one of your most stimulating games).

Once you do get started it is actually quite addictive, as you have almost had about the screen, jumping up and down as the bee van and looking at the indicators that they can find. The screen gets faster as you progress, although you can get a secondary high score by hardly moving at all, over the chicken has back up.

To conclude, quite fun, but ultimately one has to say that the 64 deserves better than this. And they should have had something about those paddles?

Join the red race

Reddy Red Race — a game about orienteering perhaps? No, no, this one puts you in the guise of a little red, being chased by a horde of red rats, judding up about as you move around the screen, and attempting not to bump into any of the deadly rat's back about.

The screen displays a crude mapshowing. The left-hand side of the screen shows only a part of the entire maze in which you find yourself. The right-hand side contains all the details of the maze, however, from left and so on, together with a miniature map of the whole maze, showing where all the elements are to be found.

Since your little blue rat requires a lot of cheese before he can progress to the next level, the object is quite handy. Of course, you could say it is there to make the programmer's life easier when controlling rats, but that would be undesirable.

Once again the comes in package down, and this is much to be preferred to tapes in disk. It's much more reliable, and takes just seconds to install.

Using a joystick as your control, the screen is fast and furious, as the chasing red rat darts on the first level shows an amazing ability to find and chase after you. They can be put off the scent for a while by spraying a smoke screen behind you, but you're really got a limited amount of smoke, so be careful.

One of the things of course is a speed one, which doubles the score you get for going any other bit of cheese. At least, it does until you lose a life.

Getting through one level brings you a reward, two with four rats after two. Getting

through the one brings you to the main speed run, where you have the entire time allowance (not very generous) to eat all the cheese before five super-rat red rats come after you. When they start, you have no choice! They move at least twice as fast as you can, so you might as well start the ending flap and start another game immediately.

It is a good game, and certainly the best of Commodore's 64 games.

Fast Action could be the result of playing too many games in one day, but in real life it is a fairly entertaining game for the Commodore 64.

Back to controls for the one, and after waiting nearly seven minutes for the game to load, you really appreciate controls.

The time spent waiting can be filled up by making the frustratingly counteracting information sheet supplied with the tape. This describes the action in words of few rubbers, and in places you are told that the screen will fill with a hilarious collection of facts. After you've managed to control your fictional leader, which isn't too difficult, the game proper commences.

Once again the comment has to be made that, for a graphical machine, this program does little to show you any of the features available, as everything is done in carefully chosen graphics.

Memory test

A face will appear on the screen, and after five seconds disappear again. From memory you then have to recreate the screen (you using a variety of commands).

Separate keys control the face, eyes, nose and then, and using a combination of the lot you have to redraw the entire face. A good memory test with the answering team frequently wrong but then half marks when producing the face. However, by the time you've drawn up half a dozen different examples on the screen, the interest begins to wane, and the finger looks elsewhere for something different to do.

A good game for the talent amongst us, and, as a memory test, it does have a role to play in the educational world. But first they would have to re-write the instructions, which really are quite dreadful, and perhaps do something about the graphics. They are reasonable, but the 64 could do better. Half marks for saying.

With **Sea World** it is back to strategies (1988), and just as well, otherwise a few

more minutes would have been wasted.

A degree of software comparison at times, and with this program being the result of a joint venture between Commodore and the electronic games of Bally, responsible for many of our best arcade and paddle machines, there is really no excuse.

Quite simple that is appealing, and why anyone would object to getting it onto the market is beyond me. You are in charge of a state-of-the-art glider in the bottom of the sea and screen, handling a limitless supply of impediments to shoot up at the ships passing above. Different ways of ships score different points, and needless to say the smaller, faster ships get you the greatest points.

Paddles needed

There is a time on the game although this can be changed if so required. Once again you have to use a set of paddles, as there are no options for keyboard or joystick control of order of the submarine at the two-player game.

I tried hard to find a controlling feature in the game, I really did, but there just isn't one. All that has to do is sit at the bottom of the sea and launch torpedoes up at the nerve-ending parade of enemy ships above.

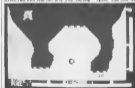
There is no radar either, no movement of your submarine nor does sound effects, and better graphics were achieved on the earlier Commodore (for versions of the same game have colour of course).

One could go on, but why bother? If this is Commodore's attempt to crack the software market, they're in for a long wait.

Commodore have also a series of arcade games for the Vic 20, some old, some new, but the over-riding impression of the games is that they are much better than Commodore's own games for the Commodore 64. Why, why, why?

Cosmo (1988), based on the arcade game of the same name (first appeared as a Pol game in 1958), written by one David Hapkin. Whether he is the author of the Vic version I don't know, but this is a faithful reproduction of that first version.

Supplied on cartridge, you can use either the keyboard or a joystick to control the action, and for once the keyboard is just as easy to use. You are a little spaceship at the bottom of the screen who can move left and right, and who has the job of guarding a proton ship in the depths of outer space.



Right: 'Reddy Red Race' (1988) and 'Sea World' (1988)



Right: 'Sea World' (1988) and 'Reddy Red Race' (1988)

At this point are three offending ships, and they are surrounded on all sides by rows and rows of bricks. But there is a difference: a corner[®] in hundreds of other shoot 'em ups terminates at the edges of the screen, mine can reappear on the other side, and another ship can reappear on the other side of the screen.

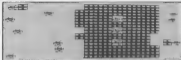
As they move back and forth they are also firing at you, and your three Space Invader type defensors soon become a nuisance under the onslaught.

Occasionally one of these ships will go berserk, and while the rest stand still will run about like an alien possessed, making bricks at a rapid rate. A mysterious machine ship also appears from time to time at the top of the screen. High bonuses can be achieved by popping this one into corner defensors.

Everything goes along at a nice lock, and by the time you arrive at level three not more things begin to happen. Between levels the jail may or may not be rebuilt, depending on how many lives you've got left, and how many prisoners are still in the jail.

On the third level, an enemy appears directly above you, and he can only be killed by shooting him at the side of his body. On the fifth level, a variable alien invader ship is dishing those you ship, and when you eliminate all five of them, the score for reappears and start looking shoot again.

This is a superb game, with so much happening. Supplied on cartridge is



Omega Race: Another superb game going head-to-head for your money.

deserves a place in every game player's collection.

Omega Race is another fast action, destroy everything that moves and everything that doesn't score point for the top 50. Cartridge form again, and you'll need a joystick or a set of game paddles to play this one.

A nice bonus feature is that you can change the background and foreground colours of the action. This could be very useful on some sets so too many Vs. games seem to appear in the strange combinations of colour that generally render something on the screen as being nearly invisible.

If you get it wrong with Omega Race you've only yourself to blame. Once you start playing you really do have to destroy everything in the center of the screen in a rectangular block, which you can't penetrate, and underneath that is a ring of shots, just waiting to get you.

Control your spaceship as it zig-zags the

last, difficult. Once you've started moving in a given direction, stopping and changing direction is virtually impossible, and you get hurt in an odd way while your ship bounces curiously around the screen, consuming off walls and the track until a finally comes to rest. That's meant for you.

While you wonder about the after more after you, well there are a number of different types of enemies, each with their own little trick up their little alien sleeve.

This game is fun, and even if you do win, it's a little jumping into things, it should at least provide a few laughs along the way.

By the way you've noticed can how to control the ship properly (10 games later), the game does begin to make more sense, and you can get on with the job of saving the universe. Popping different alien generators different scores, and everything, in small, just aim lower and lower to it goes along from level to level. Another good arcade game for the Vs. ■



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All the pleasures of printing — and some of the pain

Pete Gierard assesses the range of printers on offer for Commodore users, from daisywheels to dot matrix models — and offers some advice to wannabes

ANY COMPUTER that takes itself as seriously as the Commodore can be connected to a wide variety of printers, covering just about interfaces as (IEEE) RS232 and Centronics.

However, earlier Commodore computers, before the company branched into the home market with the Vic 20 and Commodore 64, were blessed with a cooler version of an IEEE interface. While a smart purchase would give you the opportunity of linking up to many standard IEEE printers, it would also leave you disappointed if it left too many expensive could expand your world to include a veritable host of RS232 and Centronics printers, and we'll be taking a look at just some of the printers currently available later on in this article.

Size, size...

Of course, you could always use Commodore's own printers, ranging from a relatively inexpensive daisy wheel printer to a (slightly) expensive dot matrix

printer. The speed of the latter devices may have left many people thinking that they could type faster themselves.

Owners of Commodore 64s and the like were in a less fortunate position, as that interface provided an almost no computers was compatible with nothing other than Commodore's own peripherals. The daisy wheel printer issued by Commodore itself is not only unacceptably expensive, but also very slow in operation, and very, very noisy.

Employing manufacturers, you quickly to make a list back or test, have produced a whole collection of interfaces which allow your humble home computer to connect up to all of the interfaces mentioned earlier. But because, interface buyers, not many connectors will work with every piece of software. Word processors, one of the primary reasons for acquiring a printer in the first place, are very fussy about which interface you use, so insist on using a working demonstration before buying.

The type of printer that you get will be largely determined by the work to which it will be put. It's use is so to be primarily private producing letters and internal reports, the chances are that you'll be able to get away with buying nothing more than an ordinary dot matrix printer. The quality of the output won't be too great, but a well-ventilated office should be able to handle it. If you need a printer which is able to handle above all speeds will be more of an issue.

...quick, quick...

If the printed material is to be seen by anyone other than yourself, for instance, in a company where the printer is part of a word processing system, you'll probably have to spend rather more money and be prepared to put up with a slow, but high quality, daisy wheel printer.

Some of the devices now available allow you to mix these two point types in a limited extent, so that they will normally act as a dot matrix printer, but can switch to



Some of the range of Printing is difficult — which affects the quality of the output and the printer's performance with other software.

technology known as double striking internally, printing the image twice, produces a reasonable approximation of the type of output more intimately associated with a daisy-wheel printer. As you, you pay more money and take your choice.

Many printers, other than Commodore's own, will allow you to reproduce the graphics characters you found on the actual computer, although most of them will allow you to define characters and produce, for example, dot by dot, copies of the screen. However, this requires some software to be written by you the user, so will need to be accomplished by others, starting with the IBM 134, which can operate in either ASCII or Character mode.

Incidentally, all of the printers listed here can be used with any of the Commodore range of computers. You'll just have to get the interface appropriate to your own machine.

The IBM 134, which is distributed by Triumph Adler (21 Goswell Road, London EC1P), is a 120 character per second (calculated from now on to CPS) printer, with the ability to print bi-directionally. The number of characters printed per line is software selectable, and can range from 134 to 138, although this latter mode is the type that requires an extremely powerful magnifying glass.

• • • slow

All sorts of character sets are available with this printer, but at a price of £675, you may care to take a look at the slower, but cheaper (£308 RRP) again from Triumph Adler, this is down to 40 CPS and 1340. Apart from having only a 140 column line as maximum, the other real difference between this machine and it's big brother, the IBM 134, is the print speed. And, of course, the price.

Cheaper still, at £295, is the Fast 455B from Fast-A-Data (Middletown Road, Buxton, East Mids SO9). This is a 120 CPS dot matrix printer, with a volume width of up to 80 characters, which is switchable down to 12 columns, should you so desire it. There's quite a wide range of character sets available, and also a number of different print modes, including condensed and compressed. This can be linked up to either Commodore or RS232C interfaces.

The third lot of printers are by Epson (Derwent House, 512 High Road, Woking, Middlesex RH4 6AH). Epson has long been known for producing good, cheap, dot matrix printers, and its latest couple of models have done nothing to harm that hard earned reputation. These are failing perhaps in the ludicrous combinations of letters they go under. Thus we get the EX-80-PT, which is closely related to the P200 which in turn relates to the MX series of printers, and so on. Why can't they just have names?

Anyway, copying well, the aforementioned EX-80-PT is a 100 CPS printer with a variety of typefaces and sizes, supplied with a Commodore interface (although this can be converted into either IEEE or RS232C if required), and capable of taking either five-line feed or tractor feed.

As just ICR, this is worth considering, as it is slightly more expensive but border the P200. This costs £435, but has the ability to print at almost twice the speed (180 CPS), and produces neat letter quality output, so it's possible to double strike everything. Out of all the printers looked at here, the P200 has got to be a personal favourite. I've owned one for a number of months and have yet to find a problem with it. The range of commands is, at times, superior to the range of commands on the computer that it's driving. And the printer, with an excellent manual.

Possibly the fastest dot matrix printer that is readily available for any Commodore computer is the IBM 136, again from Triumph Adler. This runs along at the amazing speed of 240 CPS, and comes complete with cables for RS232C or a Commodore interface.

However, if the computer that you happen to own is a Vic 20 or a Commodore 64, there seems little point in paying around £200 for a computer, and then another £140 for the printer to go with it. Personally when the printer costs more than as much as the computer, I feel that the time has come to go elsewhere. If you're extremely rich, obviously this IBM 136 has a lot to recommend it. If you're like the majority of us, it's rather disappointing, so as to try the Epson PM 100. This is the latest and greatest dot matrix printer to come out of the Epson stable, if the specification sheet holds true.

At £265, the PM 100 has everything that the P200 has, including the 180 CPS print speed, optional overlays of every kind, and superb graphical facilities, but it also has a much wider carriage. A stock little number, it should sell by the thousand.

Many companies seem to make a living out of supercharging Epson printers, and indeed the early Commodore printers for the Pet range of computers were two-drive versions of Epson models. This is not a bad thing to emulate in the salient form of failures, and all that, but should check whether the printer you're thinking of buying isn't already available from Epson at a much cheaper price.

Small type

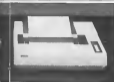
But we digress. When examining specifications about the printers, obviously they will all try and charm you with a wonderful range of capabilities. Most printers, however, do have a failing somewhere along the line, and this is either not mentioned, printed in minuscule type, or disguised in some way.

The most obvious failing is in speed of printing, and a phrase often used by manufacturers to hide a slow print speed is the term lines per minute, instead of characters per second. By some LP/M instead of CPS they can tell you down a large number, and hope that most people won't think it to be a slow printer. While 55 LP/M sounds quite good, remember that a line is typically 80 characters, so that's 4400 characters per minute (73 CPS). This is not quite so bad as it first sounds.

All that is by way of introducing the



Double RS232C serial interface on the EX-80-PT



Intelligence CX 40, which looks like an early Commodore printer, prints at the aforementioned 35 LPM (although to be fair it can print at 125 CPS in certain special cases, like printing line after line of the same character), and with a Commodore-compatible (IEEE) interface will let you back into IBM.

As a pure graphics printer it has many advantages over other conventional dot-matrix printers, because it has a choice of seven different colours to print in, and a 40x48-dotable print facility. However, program listings at high resolution printed in seven different colours tend to look a little odd. Unless you need it, a highly graphical one to which you connect IBM Computer Systems, West Coast Industrial Estate, Manchester Old Road, Bredon, Malvern, Great Manchester M14 4PQ, we'll go back to ordinary printers, and look at a little remedy from Massachusetts.

Massachusetts was at one time supplying Commodore with printers, although I believe that agreement was discontinued a while ago. Still, it is continuing to produce the MT40, which is a 4790 Commodore-compatible 40 CPS dot-matrix printer. Massachusetts seems to have given up not to be compatible with anything else currently available, as the MT40 can handle all the Epson codes, as well as having a number of its own. Any one of a million different interfaces will, quite a few can be hooked up to this one. It is also very quiet, a fact if you happen to be next to the thing at the time it's working.

Dot-matrix

Not enough of dot-matrix printers. One at least in the above collection should not need people. As many people using Commodore computers for pleasure will probably also use them for business, so we'll turn our attention to some of the dot-matrix printers currently available.

All of these will work with a Commodore 64 or Vic 20, provided that a suitable interface is obtained by the buyer — which comes from Oxford Computer Systems, Hampton Road, Woodstock, Oxford OX2 0LR. But as most of them go at speeds of a thousand pounds, they will probably be of little interest to the business user. Still, if you own one of the home models and fancy a little bit of faster quality-printing, read on.

One thing that just about all dot-matrix printers have in common is that they are noisy. Thus these printers are useful not so in producing program listings, but in printing out letters, reports, memos, etc. You don't buy a dot-matrix printer to let out advertising programs.

Triumph Adler, encountered earlier when looking about dot-matrix printers, produces possibly the cheapest dot-matrix, the TR8 (P40), which costs £125. This is not the fastest of printers, at just 17 CPS, but it is of a high quality, and it is also quiet. A maximum of 190 extremely small characters can be printed across a line, and with a whole range of optional interfaces, covering Commodore, Qume and ASCII, it should be able to link to just about anything.

Fastest, at 33 CPS, but more expensive at £1,875, is the DWP 4050, from the same company. Millions of advanced features, including double print, bold print, underlining, printing up to 264 characters a line, and so on, make this a versatile and fast dot-matrix printer. Not many match under 10 gaudy bill print as fast as this one will.

High-quality dot-matrix

A company down in Woking is producing a whole range of dot-matrix models, including one at just £475. However, the Goss D 14 won't run any slower as it produces an extra quality output at the year-end-making rate of 13 CPS. Still, you can print in either red or black, and a large post buffer compensates somewhat for the slow speed by letting the computer to get on with some more work while everything is being printed out.

The D 14 comes from Goss Electronics (Vale Farm Road, Woking, Surrey GU24 0PW), as does the Double 630 600 at 2995 and the Double 630 API at £1,450. These two are fairly similar, printing at 24 CPS and 40 CPS respectively, and including various font-face character widths, sharp controls, and so on. ASCII interfaces are available on both models, but the latter scores as its graphics abilities, as it incorporates Double's Hyperfont vector plotting — useful for all those business programs that don't cut too many characters and longwords at the drop of a byte.

Many other dot-matrix printers are available, including the Olympus 8500 3000 B3, from Intelligent Interfaces (116 Wood Street, South-on-Avon, Warwickshire CV17 4BQ) at £1,140. Smith Corona is another commonly encountered name, and its extremely cheap £1,480 120 words a minute TP 1 model has already found a few buyers. This can be obtained from Descom Trading Company, Gordon House, 51 High Street, Dordrecht, Worcestershire WR11 4DA.

Finally, at a shade under £400, is the Brewster dot-matrix printer with a name, from the same Descom Trading Company. This normally comes with a Commodore interface although you can get a Commodore-compatible IEEE interface fitted if desired. Although it has a slow print speed of just 8 to 12 CPS, it has one feature which is really unusual at this price: it is also a typewriter, having a full travelling keyboard fitted to it. It takes up only weight 21 pounds, it also becomes portable rather than transportable.

I've covered a reasonable range of printers, from the surprisingly cheap to the expensive-looking expensive, with prices going from small's pace to large's pace. The rest is up to you.

One final word of warning about going to buy a printer. There are expensive results coming from the computer, so you're entitled to a little bit of extra help from the shop. Demand to see a working version of the bit up that you will be using, including all the interfaces and all the software before parting with your hard-earned cash. That way you will not see but mistakes problems come to light. ■

Cross the minefield at your own risk

ONE OF THE more convenient, even magical ways of learning a program is by studying someone else's program, and adopting any useful techniques that they might have used. We can follow this procedure by looking at a games program for the unassuming Vic 20.

The game is called *Minefield* and the object of the game is to make a hole into a 9 by 30 square grid. Some of the squares on the grid have mines in them, and walking onto such a square will result in instant destruction!

Early rules

You are equipped with a mine ruler that allows you to scan the minefield area around you. If there is a mine within one square of your present position, the information will be displayed at the top of the screen. However, it's up to you to determine which square the ruler is indicating.

Getting successfully across the grid will send you over the next level where there are even more hidden mines. And so it goes on, with more mines appearing all the time, until the inevitable happens and you meet your doom.

The program can be broken down into several main chunks, and the first 30 lines just clear the screen, tell you who is doing the program, set the screen and border colour, and then go into displaying the minefields on the screen before demonstrating an area *MINEFIELD* in line 30. The story

PROGRAMMING

Pete General steers Vic 20 owners through the minefield of programming

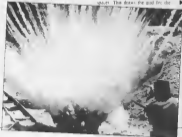
will hold the main information.

Line 30 contains the level counter L, and the variable I, which determines your position on the screen relative to the part of the screen memory, which on the

unimpaired Vic starts at location 7680.

Lines 30 to 33 deal with explosions on the ground and do produce the hump (as it reproduces Vic graphics symbols). Line 33 consists of PRINTING within spaces a space, then shifted C, then a space, then shifted C, and so on, until you have 9 spaces and 9 shifted Cs. Line 33 is exactly the same as line 30.

Line 40 is PRINTING within spaces a shifted B, a space, a shifted B, a space, and so on, until you have 10 shifted Bs and 10 spaces. This draws the grid line. ▶



```

1 PRINT"CLR!"
2 REM *****
3 REM * BY PETE GENERAL *
4 REM *****
5 FOR: EMPTY, 8 REM SET SCREEN AND BORDER
6 GOSUB 7000 REM FILL
70 DRAWING, 100 REM DRAWING FOR GRID
71 L=L+1:J=400
72 PRINT"CLR,INT!"
73 FOR: 7000 REM PUT GRID
74 REM SEE ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE FOR DRAWING OF GRID
75 FOR: GRID DRAWING
76 NEXT
77 FOR AND ONE BOTTOM LINE OF THE GRID
78 GOTO 1 THEN RETURN REM END OF GAME
79 FOR: 7680, 1, 100 REM 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
80 FOR: 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
81 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
82 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
83 NEXT
84 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
85 GOTO 7000
86 NEXT
87 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
88 NEXT
89 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
90 NEXT
91 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
92 NEXT
93 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
94 NEXT
95 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
96 NEXT
97 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
98 NEXT
99 IF 7680+1, 80+20=7900 REM PUT 7900 ON GRID
100 NEXT

```

Continued on page 20

SUPER SHAMBLE!

Featured Computer Weekly (8-8) Sept. '83)
 says SUPER SHAMBLE! is "a retail
 range of NINETEEN OUT OF TWENTY
 and... (scored) it as "Well im, interested
 with beautifully smooth
 to playing and very nice
 and, Nice."



SUPER CATCHER

"...an intriguing game of free play that
 of a ball game... (it has) won the
 verdict of Featured
 Computer News
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SUPER SHAMBLE!

"An excellent game" said
 When Computer Weekly

STELLAR DUELER

A game of skill and
 strategy, which you must
 destroy your
 the... (it has) won the
 verdict of Featured
 Computer News

NEW



SUPER BOUTFIGHT

"The first of the games... (it has) won the
 verdict of Featured
 Computer News
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NEW

REVENGE

A game of skill and
 strategy, which you must
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 the... (it has) won the
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Pinball Wizard
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Get Lost
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The Cybernetic
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 The Cybernetic
 Breakout

PINBALL WIZARD

Experience REALISTIC
 REALISTIC quality... (it has) won the
 verdict of Featured
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Line 50 provides you on the grid and places an asterisk in the top right hand corner of the grid this is the spot that leads to success, the

Lines 37 through 39 are generating the positions of the mines on the grid by producing random numbers in the range 0 through 9 for the X-dimension, 0 through 10 for the Y-dimension, and then using those X, Y random numbers with our 54,000,000 array by finding a value of 1 into the array where the coordinates were A, B in the array means that there is no mine at that location.

Lane 60 is a universal check, so see if you've reached the top-right-hand corner of the grid. Lanes 64 through 66 check for pressing all one of the four movement keys, and going to the Refined calculator to review answers are done, left or right.

All of these moving windows are the same as that above, just by checking for the window of a move; to ensure that you don't go over the borders of the grid. Thus, they update your position on the grid and `POSD` (your new position) onto the screen, using the `x` variable offset from the start of screen number at `YARD`. Your old position is indicated by a dot on the screen, positioned under the variable `O`.

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
18-24	~15	~10
25-34	~25	~20
35-44	~35	~30
45-54	~45	~40
55-64	~55	~50
65-74	~65	~60
75-84	~75	~70
85+	~85	~80

The next step is to update your %X and %Y on neighbors on the grid before going to the bomb-checking subroutines starting at line 1000. This checks the %X and %Y on neighbors of all the surrounding squares for the presence of a bomb by using the original MINES array and seeing if any of the surrounding %X or %Y on neighbor squares contains a 1, or in other words a bomb.

Like 1992 checks, it's not of value (no exchange with a bank) at all. If you use it's off to live 1990 and a storage that tells you you're dead before showing the offending bank's minutes in the end.

If you managed to reach the corner of the grid, the random starting at line 4000 informs you of your success, updates the level counter `L`, so that we can have more bombs, and then resets all the bombs to zero as if, before going back, to line 20 and coming up with some new bombs.

The main things to look for in the listing are the way that the grid is bounded and the way that the surrounding squares are checked for the presence of a bomb. The use of the array, `M[10][10]` to hold the bomb information and the use of the 'N' and 'Y' to represent previously opened off the bombs, are the other comments.

Other things to try are generating random numbers (line 57) checking the bounds to not place one on either the starting square, one of the squares next to it (to which you would never start the game), and the end square, all of which is done on line 58, and the handling of key pressing on lines 60 to 66. You should also have a flag name at the end of it!

This is a special VHS 30-episode set of the original *Starfield* game for the Commodore 64, as published in 1989 after 14 months. The French publisher Corbis Distribution.

[illegible]

STAR GAME

Let Allen's Bomber Run
tear you and your craft
loose in the wild blue
yonder!

GO INTO SPACE ON YOUR 64

BOMBER RUN for the Commodore 64 utilizes its resolution graphics to construct a random cityscape and gives you control of the plane, bombs and bombs. The program gives the following options: joystick (port 2) or keyboard, skill level (1-5), and plane speed (fast/slow).

As the plane flies back and forth across the sky your bombs must destroy the city below to enable the plane to land. As fast and accurate its shooter moves. After each successful landing a score equal to the plane's current altitude, when applicable, your skill level is automatically increased.

A score table routine is provided which lists the top 10 scores against three names. During this routine the following options are available: list names/press, list — return to game, F1 — change skill level, and F2 — quit game.

The program should be saved prior to running as it requires F1 activation in an mode (SYS 64750). The program also will run after 30 seconds.

The 8192 characters included in the program listing should be helpful pointers in understanding how the program functions. Due to the lowering of memory this takes place during the program only 128 bytes remain free. Therefore, they should be opened during programming. Here is a brief listing.

Please note that standard abbreviations for basic keywords must be used in order to satisfy some line lengths. These appear on pages 131 and 132 in the user manual.

Here are some further notes: the 64th byte is read but not used for space generation. The pointer for generated memory is memory, start:128 or F000:12180-126. The x-axis double of speed is 0.5.

Some other data:
10 for x=0 to 140
20 pole WC = 2.5 and 2.5
30 pole WC = 1.5
40 pole WC = 1.5 and 1.5/2.5
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(This is a revised version of a program previously published in *Popular Computing Weekly*.)

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Comes with an extensive manual for using the package and examples of most commands. The package is written entirely in Machine Code and in no way interferes with the 64 or user's programs.

An essential utility for the 64! (£18.50)

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This package includes an Editor which accepts the usual labels and automatically renumbers the source listing where insertions are made, and a two-pass Assembler which can be halted and restarted during assembly. Also includes a monitor for saving, loading and editing Code (£18.50).

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The department which has designs on you

Graham Cunningham talks to Gail Wellington — the lady leading Commodore's software charge

"SOFTWARE *is* the hardware" is a common enough way these days. But just six months ago Commodore president Jack Trammell stressed: "In the past, our emphasis was on computer hardware." He put Sig Hartmann in charge of developing software in the US and asked: "Endise our philosophy too, wouldn't you?" But the US was already ahead of the States.

Twelve months earlier Gail Wellington had taken over as software products manager in charge. As she says: "When I took over software was a small department, now there's 15 people here with more than 50 machines." And that department has designs on you.

In the run-up to Christmas Commodore is launching a range of packages covering games, business and education. Easy File, Fun Math and Assembly Tutor will be out for the 48, backed up by the second part of Introduction to Basic, which has already sold well on the 16. Other business packages include Free Book and Future Finance. Games titles are available in Free Action, Mission Mission and Daring Monster, while Ski, Trip and Space Snake bring action, not heading the way of the stars.

None of this software is written in-house. As Gail says: "We'll look at anything anybody wants to send us." In fact Mission Mission arrived through the post from 16-year-old Jason Perkins. Commodore organised a few employees to Jason, encouraged the revision and the finished version is now on sale. (Perkins can write other titles. For example, Gail first met graphic designer Paul Jay through the same group KPMG. Free Action is a result of that meeting.)

Assembly Tutor comes from Owen Maxwell, an industrial training consultant, and Gail promises that this will be the one to ease the frustrations of Basic users perplexed by machine code. As she says: "A lot more people are becoming interested in machine code, partly to write their games and partly to understand more about the computer." Assembly Tutor wants to turn this interest into achievement, incorporating a question and answer format.

Summarising the trends may be better than one whole lot of comments on programming — and

among Commodore's software makers there are heads tend to belong to fathers and their sons. Signe, a Seattle wife written by John Cohen, whose father is the man behind Introduction to Basic, while Future Finance comes from Pasadena, a father and son team in Norbert is listed.

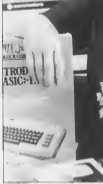
Perkins supports a philosophy close to Commodore's heart. Gail backs her president's aim of producing software for the masses — not for the classes. She explains that Perkins was "forced to think when we formulate the cost of software down — because it would make it available to more people." Gail wants to produce software that will appeal to a broad range of users — a should all be easy and fun to use, even if it's for the education or business markets. However, in case Jack Trammell's ability to turn a good game should mislead the able: "Of course, we'll still produce specialist software for professional applications."

Driving force

Gail thinks that Commodore's president is "an amazing person." He is the driving force behind the time with "thousands of releases for the market." She adds: "We set him at least every two or three months." But you have been here a lot more often. Jack Trammell presents a management policy of "look, on or less on." If he thinks you're doing well, you'll get the prize — usually "if you're not doing what to expect, you'll hear about it."

And what the president expects is more software. "We intend to be a major focus of the software business," he said earlier this year, and Gail is backing him all the way. She supports his aggressive approach, thinking that "it's not an unsustainably way to run a business", and with some success of her own. On her desk sits a card bearing the language shock message: "If at first you don't succeed, you're dead."

But, this approach means for Commodore users is that a host of new languages and adventures are on their way. Many have Action adventures will be available in the first, and some titles will be introduced on the 48. Users of both machines will also have a chance to play The Quest — a UK-produced fantasy title



Gail Wellington: Commodore's UK software production

available already at Commodore. If you've got a 48 the choice will be even wider. Another UK game, Midway's Law, is on its way along with some celebrated Amstrad titles from Infocom, including Suspended Sentence and the Dark trilogy. Strategy fans can look forward to a series of simulations starting with High Five and Heathrow this time, but a big time business opportunity, Real Race and Chess Basic — all for the 48.

As for languages, "The first implementation of Logo on our own computer" will be followed by a UK implementation of UCSD Pascal, Cascal, Forts, Prolog, Pilot and a version of Cobol. As the list grows Commodore has



More Commodore magic: Gail Gell "is in England and then over here."

to live in the education market. Gail likes "selling things that have educational value" and thinks that the speech module she wants next year for the 64 is "ideal for primary schools. A version for the Vis unit will follow later in the year, while talking books and programs are also on their way.

Users of the 64 have more to look forward to — getting access to CP/M-based software. A 250 card allowing this will "probably be available before Christmas" (the card is also needed to run the Cribal implementation). For 750 users the choice will be even wider — CP/M-64 card has been finalized and MS-DOS is being tested now. Specialized software on real operating systems can then be installed on

Commodore machines, although Gail adds that "most operating system software will still run faster."

There are no plans for a second graphics option on the Vis, and CP/M-64 and MS-DOS will not be implemented on the 64 because its CPU is fundamentally different to the 700's. However, 64 users will be getting Commodore's software library to Apple's line. The price of Mega-Disk has not been decided yet, but Gail says "it will be in the range of all our other software." And the most expensive package she sells for the 64 costs £75.

Like Lisa, Mega-Disk provides pictures on the screen called word identifications, different ones on the menu. So by selecting

the type of word you get word processing, the telephone gives you networking, the filing cabinet gives you the database, and so on. As with most of Commodore's software the package is tested at the "average consumer" although Gail thinks small businesses would also find Mega-Disk worth considering. The users have already been designed and the software is close to the "in advanced stage of development."

Obviously there have changed since software was only a background activity at Commodore. Gail is pleased with the results so far and "particularly pleased that the UK is contributing so much." Ironically, though, the time she declares "I've joined to be a part of the UK's success" has an American accent — a fact that surprises a lot of people when she visits Commodore in the States. However, all that the agent has been considered. She now thinks in terms of "in an England and then over there" and takes "great delight in going back to America and representing the UK software industry."

Critique

So how do you get Gail to represent you?

The answer is to do it, Jason Peters did — and soon hope to do it in Commodore in Scotland. And don't worry about the quality of your coding, it's what your program achieves that's important. As Gail says "we publish programs that would make teachers weep — if the program is good, the quality of the coding doesn't matter. Commodore is not more than 100 programs a month and accepts only about 1% but every writer gets an evaluation sheet back with a detailed opinion of his submission. There's no need to send a program, but don't forget to send instructions on how to use your program.

If it is successful 1% that are really important for Commodore UK's software private. The company operates worldwide ("I wouldn't like to pay for international phone bill," Gail comments) but the UK plays an important role in software development. In fact this month the UK is playing host to an international meeting of Commodore software managers to plan next year's strategy. The message is that "the UK is small but our software market is large."

Thus the UK will take much of the software developed in the UK, although there are differences in taste. Candygrams, particularly of "black-art" games, are preferred in the States. Gail adds that there's more interest in games of strategy over here, but at best diplomatically, moreover, she says more about the difference in cultural people she suggests.

"Should 'this way' or 'that way', Commodore is in the software business for real time — but for well as go" As if more international users are already transporting all games to run on Commodore machines, finding themselves that Commodore might do the same in reverse. "There's always a chance we'll do something," Gail says, "you are no immediate place on this." As she adds "My phone's full at the moment."

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This is it, the ultimate Fruit Machine for the VIC with money, fruit and ropes. 100% machine code. "Overall jackpot is a beautifully written simulation giving superb graphics, animation and use of colour. In fact, the program makes Commodore's Fruit Machine cartridge look embarrassingly cheap and nasty." Home Computing Weekly for 20/10/81 £5.50

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Accuracy and speed are required for this Shooting Gallery. superb use of colour and graphics in this fun and challenging game from the author of JACKPOT. 100% machine code, joystick or keyboard control. £5.50

PACHMANIA

Choose your own game from the following options — difficulty 1-5, speed 1-5, use of music 1-5, visible or invisible pieces, tall or moving piece gills, define your own key controls, top combination, if this is your type of game, this then is the one for you, for the VIC expanded VIC only. £5.50

SNAKE BITE

Guide your ever hungry snake round the screen, among the flies and traps, to keep alive you must avoid the deadly mechanisms. Quick reactions are required for this funny game, keyboard control, for the unexpanded VIC. £5.50

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This is a minefield with a difference as you step on the mines, mine collecting purple boxes which give you both time and points, they disappear from beneath your feet. DO NOT DESPAIR! "BLIND" will randomly replace the mines but avoid bumping into them or 25 seconds death! An original competitive and challenging game. £5.50

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A game for two to twenty players, become a member of the motor trade, you must attract customers, open and expand on product cars for sale. From syndicates, buy and exchange parts, buy dealerships, run to profit, you can become bankrupt and have to liquidate. find out what you are made of, have you got what it takes to become a WHEELER DEALER. £5.50

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Design your own business program

THE FIRST QUESTION you have to ask yourself is whether a computer system would be beneficial to your business. On completion of my accounts online, I continued with the manual version for some months as a comparison. The first, most obvious fact to emerge was the saving in time. My normal five days a month were reduced to the computer in half a day, with a great deal more information than I had time to compile by the long hard method. I had often heard people say "the computer is saving space" but I was actually wary at my results, leading to doubts the computer's ability delivered to my "sagecraft" long hand methods. After being proved wrong on many occasions, I have now come to the conclusion that computers are the sure road to producing accurate accounts regularly.

Your own system?

The second question you have to ask is whether the time spent on designing and writing your own system is justified. If you require a system specific to your needs, then the answer is Yes, otherwise you may have to change your routine to suit a commercially produced package. There are other advantages in writing your own system, such as understanding the program in operation and being in a position to sort out problems which may be encountered. If you find you cannot spare the time required then you could consider employing someone to do it for you. There are numerous internet programmers around who would be more than willing to put their knowledge to an applied task. Be prepared, however, to spend some time with your programmer as it is unlikely that you will convey sufficient information to him/her the first time round.

What you'll need

Initially the purchase of a Commodore 64 and the Commodore cassette recorder for saving programs and information would be adequate for a large number of business applications and a printer and/or a disk drive could follow if required. Obviously, other programs, such as word processing, would need a printer in at least some instances and there are those who will undertake to print your ledger. Therefore, bearing in mind those who will purchase a 64 and cassette recorder initially the programs listed here will produce the necessary information on the screen that permits has been made for each program to be expanded to include printer and disk drive routines at a later date if required.

The introduction of a computer system is

PROGRAMMING

An extract from Jim Hall's forthcoming book "Business Applications on the 64"

likely to enhance my income — consider that by entering into the computer each transaction, in a standardised format, once only, you will obtain a great deal of information at the end of the day, for example:

- Information to produce invoices and statements
- A breakdown of customer accounts
- Complete information on all transactions to date showing VAT for instance, and also taking into account value of stock held, outstanding payments and orders, and even your overheads.
- Stock levels, updated in conjunction with customer orders or direct sales and information on which items of stock should be reordered to bring the levels above a certain minimum.
- Analysis of stock movement over a specified period, facilitating planning and looking to a business being run more efficiently and economically.

In fact, any information you require is instantly available, being up-to-date and in any format you could wish at the touch of a button.

A good impression

Consider the impression you would make on your bank manager if he rang one day concerned about your overdraft and you were able to present him with an up-to-the-minute financial state of your business, confirmed by a typed report, printed this same day.

There are many books on computers, but they tend to stick to the run-down with little imagination as to applications in everyday business. With this in mind, my intention was to produce working programs in such a way that folk of programming experience, not a serious disadvantage. The programs listed can be used as they are. I have attempted to write them as as plain and logical a manner as possible. The reason this came upon me later long wished that such be but from my own experience, I feel it is essential to produce working programs first and there is nothing to hinder me from modifying the programs at a later date as your knowledge increases. It would be disappointing if I thought that work did not stimulate the reader into modifying the listings to suit his/her own

application — the only limitation is your own imagination.

New down to some information which will be of use to most business applications (BASIC) indicates upper case quote in shell key/quote and it is important that this is adhered to. The blanks or spaces appearing in the program should be indicated using the space bar key only. Subsequent I dealt with allocating arrays, setting up strings, in system security, disk access channels, and checking for printer presence. The first five lines, although obviously not part of the program, explain the codes used in the program for internal identifiers in place of alpha symbols. Alpha symbols can only be achieved by dot coding in thermal printers and not typewriter printers. Note that inside the square brackets for the code contained within should be included in a program but the screens control character entered instead.

Setting the colour

In line 2 the two usual poke commands and chr\$(160) set the screen and border colours to two shades of grey with black letters which give maximum contrast on a black and white TV set. Chr\$(14) puts the computer into lower case mode (chr\$(142) = upper case mode) and information to these are poke\$(171),23 and poke\$(172),23 respectively. In a word noting at the point the number 128, is the difference between 14 and 142. This number added to or subtracted from character string codes will produce the opposite effect, or chr\$(228) cursor right and chr\$(187) cursor left, the difference being 124. The last poke 215 enables all the keys to repeat with continuous pressure on a key.

In lines 5-6 the n=0 is variable as it is to avoid the screen running down 14-24 when returning from the program several times round. Line 15, along with open 15,2,31 in line 6, engages the disk error channel but should be omitted in tape systems. The strings w1 and w2 in line 4,9 will give a simple window box as often when printed. This shows the eyes of the operator to a question and aids concentration. The addition of the program name is a constant reminder of the program running. The printing with the screen is closed off all information and is useful in programming.

Feeding out strings

Lines 8-9 set up the variable M1 with 40 chr\$(space) and are used for feeding out strings. Line 10 indicates space in memory for subprogram areas, but the numbers can be altered to suit a particular program. Line 12 is needed if a complex or basic used. ■

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100

[illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



```

100 **Type 1 - 1 bit - variable bit rate
110 variable bit rate (VBR) is a technique for encoding digital signals
120 (audio and video) so as to include only the data which
130 is most important for reproduction.
140 VBR is used in many applications, including:
150 (a) audio and video compression (e.g. MP3, AAC, H.264)
160 (b) data transmission over noisy channels (e.g. DSL,
170 cable modems)
180 (c) storage of digital data (e.g. hard disk drives)
190 (d) streaming media (e.g. video on demand)
200 VBR is often used in conjunction with a fixed bit rate (FBR)
210 to provide a variable bit rate (VBR) which can be used
220 to adapt to changes in the data rate.
230 VBR is often used in conjunction with a fixed bit rate (FBR)
240 to provide a variable bit rate (VBR) which can be used
250 to adapt to changes in the data rate.
260 VBR is often used in conjunction with a fixed bit rate (FBR)
270 to provide a variable bit rate (VBR) which can be used
280 to adapt to changes in the data rate.
290 VBR is often used in conjunction with a fixed bit rate (FBR)
300 to provide a variable bit rate (VBR) which can be used
310 to adapt to changes in the data rate.

```

Instructions 1-3 allow you to set up a program, display program source and check for syntax errors.

With compiled programs, to enable or disable the run/step key, specific commands are necessary and are detailed in the complete manual.

Lines 10-20 deal with program memory and display a known value (000=0000) to be entered before the program can be used.

Lines 20-24 are a routine for obtaining one character at a time from the keyboard, then erasing the variable null, and they act as an alternative to the INPUT command. INPUT is a simple way of obtaining information, but often no control over the character typed in. It is common to pad the end of the input, any information after these characters will be ignored. To prove the point try the sample program 10: print "Type in information"; all goes as expected.

Type in a valid or invalid and on pressing return, only the three as well as

printed out and a message 1 EXTRA IGNORED will appear on the screen. This means that 15 is not only not run but job.

Using the same program press the space bar a few times followed by three 0s and press return. The result is 00 = 000 — the leading spaces have also been ignored. Type in 1 followed by a number of spaces and then a and 00 = 0 + 0 then spaces + 1 0.

*In the table on this page using an
 000 = Cursor Down (C/D) = Cursor Up
 000 = Cursor Right (C/R) = Cursor Left
 00000 = Cursor to Home Position
 0000 = Clear Screen (C/S) = Start
 Screen (S/S) = Screen Field On
 00000 = Screen Field Off*

holding down the shift key and pressing the space bar a few times followed by a 0 and 00 = blank spaces + 0. The golden rule, therefore, for variables which require a space in the first character, is that the space

must be a shifted space. This rule also applies to characters not obtained by the GET statement. Line 23 equates to searching the keyboard buffer to see whether a key has been pressed and, if not, loops back to the beginning of line 23.

Obviously the starting system, as it stands, is limited, as anyone with program experience could easily find the code by looking the program as typing in RUN 1 and by passing the code input. One method of improving the system would be to make the code 000 variable when the program was listed and this can be done quite simply by changing line 23 as follows:
 23: print "000" then 000 print "000"

To produce the 00 address type 000 followed by moving the cursor back one place, hold down the shift key and press the 00 key 10 times. Release shift key.

```

100 run *****
110 run *****
120 run *****
130 run *****
140 run *****
150 run *****
160 run *****
170 run *****
180 run *****
190 run *****
200 run *****
210 run *****
220 run *****
230 run *****
240 run *****
250 run *****
260 run *****
270 run *****
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880 run *****
890 run *****
900 run *****
910 run *****
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940 run *****
950 run *****
960 run *****
970 run *****
980 run *****
990 run *****

```

Instructions 1-3 allow you to set up a program, display program source and check for syntax errors.

```

100 run *****
110 run *****
120 run *****
130 run *****
140 run *****
150 run *****
160 run *****
170 run *****
180 run *****
190 run *****
200 run *****
210 run *****
220 run *****
230 run *****
240 run *****
250 run *****
260 run *****
270 run *****
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300 run *****
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860 run *****
870 run *****
880 run *****
890 run *****
900 run *****
910 run *****
920 run *****
930 run *****
940 run *****
950 run *****
960 run *****
970 run *****
980 run *****
990 run *****

```

4 and press **wait/d** key 28 times. On losing the program, **key 27** now reads **print***** only, in other words the important code word (**wait**) has disappeared.

Plugged in

Lines 270-32 make up a routine which basically is asking whether a printer will be used in the program operation and if it is, will check whether the printer is plugged in or not. Various strings are obtained and it is a matter of experimentation to establish the correct constant to use. Factors of losing the constant are whether the printer is plugged directly into a computer or plugged into the back of the disk drive. In line 31 command **input** 4 refers to open 4 channel or line 4 on address number 4. If on channel 4 it is the code which the computer recognizes as a 'printer has to be secured'. If it is not, then provides a record of the status of the system after a peripheral such as a tape recorder or printer has been secured. If all systems are correct the variable 57 is retained as zero. The 128 is the code for (SERVICE NOT PRESENT) and although a return of this error number should be interrupted, it can happen that the running program will stop and will have to be restarted from scratch. There is absolutely little point in running a program dealing with complexed data unless only to have the program and because the printer has not been plugged in. For better to establish this point at the very beginning.

Line 326 will end the program and close the disk error channel. (1,000) 15 will close

all other disk channels and should be contained in a tape system.

Subroutine 3 is a simple routine dealing with common questions which are frequently referred to and can save valuable memory space and programming time. Lines 286-296 can be entered either at line 288 or 292 depending on the type of question to be asked, as the operator has been requested to enter a disk file name and **go/sub** means that the operator checks the entry before continuing. **Go/sub** would be referred to for a message **YES** or **NO** answer to a question such as **DO YOU WISH TO PRINT (1000) go/sub**. Line 295 will not accept keyboard entries unless they are either **y** or **n**. Line 296 clears the screen, prints the program name at the top and returns to the point after screen.

Program pause

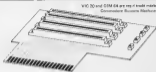
Lines 318-319 provide a link to the running program to enable the operator to pause a tape in the recorder or paper in the printer. Line 318 will only accept a **SPACE** BAR entry to continue. Transition program requires **PERMANENT** memory access and this is not advisable. A collapse of tape included this statement normally in the program until one day, during a demonstration of a program to a captive audience, the **RUN/STOP** key was entered and caused firm some embarrassment. It is, therefore, advisable to always specify a key entry. The question is asked so that it is at the bottom of the keyboard, a large and easily found by the operator. This is an example of making a

program starting with the operator and as good screen display is essential too.

Lines 231-235 deal with the automatic loading and running of a **WEDU** program by requiring what for this is intended and if the answer is **NO** the command **RUN** is ignored. Use of **RUN** as program will probably be followed again by many programmers who will desire "slope programming technique". They are, at some extent, but it's not a slope very convenient as that all variables and arrays are cleared from memory and the program is assumed as if a test just been loaded. Requiring **RUN**, the variable **ab** is set to zero and the code entry sequence is bypassed.

Lines 233-235 deal with the mechanics of loading and running the menu program. **CLR** clears all variables from memory, the screen is cleared and **load "menu"** is printed on the screen followed by a final line gap and run is printed onto the screen. Note the sequence to print question marks at menu, in other words of (1000)44. The pause key can be used instead of a sequence to allow the time to be printed to the screen in sequence.

The effect created by the pause in line 235 is identical to typing **load "menu"** on the screen, pressing the return key, followed by run and screen key as is done made. It is possible to use the load command in the program mode, or **WEDU load "menu"**. However, problems can arise from this method if the program to be loaded is not the longer than the original program. ■



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[illegible]

„Ich bin ganz sicher, dass diese Parteien auch
im nächsten Wahlkampf an der Spitze stehen“

The variables are as follows:	LI — Number of apples having reached	color
M — Purpose of Robot	base of screen	R — Color to be placed behind robot
O — Apple	SC — Overall score	YX — Apple's y-axis
AP — Number of apples collected	A — Character to be placed behind	PR — Fire button value

```

10 GOSUB700
20 GINT(1025+31*HND(X)) PRINT"
30 FORJ2=1TOJ POKER.6 POKH+CO.7 JY=PEEK(56329) PR=YAH(16 JY=19-<YAH(15)
35 POK54256.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
40 IFJY<20THENPOSHR POK54276.3 POK54276.30 IFAP=7054276THENPOKER.32
50 IFJY=4HDPF=16THENH+H=1 IFPEEK(X)=50PEEK(X)=1THENH+H=1
60 IFJY=5HDPF=16THENH+H=1 IFPEEK(X)=50PEEK(X)=1THENH+H=1
70 IFJY=1HDPF=16THENH+H=1
80 IFJY=2HDPF=16THENH+H=1
90 IFJY=3HDPF=16THENH+H=1
100 IFJY=4HDPF=16THENH+H=1
110 IFJY=5HDPF=16THENH+H=1
120 IFPEEK(X)=50 POKER.6 POKH+CO.7 GOTO120
130 IFAP=54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
140 IFPEEK(X)=50 POKER.6 POKH+CO.7 GOTO120
150 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
160 IFPEEK(X)=50 POKER.6 POKH+CO.7 GOTO120
170 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
180 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
190 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
200 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
210 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
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680 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
690 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
700 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
710 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
720 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
730 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
740 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
750 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
760 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
770 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
780 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
790 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190
800 POK54276.15 POK54276.100 POK54276.17 POK54276.190

```

Continued on page 47

```

810 PRINT"SIDE OF THE CORNER. HOWEVER, SHOULD ANY"
820 PRINT"APPLES ESCAPE YOUR 'A.L.C.' AND HIT THE"
830 PRINT"SCAFFOLDING THEY WILL CAUSE EXTENSIVE"
840 PRINT"DAMAGE MAKING YOUR TASK EVEN HARDER."
845 PRINT"### HIT A KEY TO CONTINUE"
846 IFPEEK(127)=64THEN###
850 PRINT"### SHOULD THE SCAFFOLDING BE DAMAGED IN"
860 PRINT"SUCH A WAY THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MOVE"
870 PRINT"FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER ACROSS THE"
880 PRINT"STRUCTURE, YOU WILL BE FORCED TO USE"
890 PRINT"THE TRANSPORTER BEAM (S ■) WHICH WILL"
900 PRINT"TAKE YOU AROUND AT THE BACK BEAM ON THE"
910 PRINT"OTHER SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE, YOU MAY MOVE"
920 PRINT"TO EITHER SIDE USING THIS METHOD."
940 PRINT"### THE ANT THEFT DEVICE SURROUNDING THE"
950 PRINT"SCAFFOLDING (COLUMNS) IS LETHAL TO WALK"
960 PRINT"ABOUT SO IF HE FALLS THROUGH THE"
970 PRINT"SCAFFOLDING ONTO THE FLOOR, OR STRAYS TOO"
980 PRINT"TOP WHEN DEPOSITING HIS APPLES - ###"
985 PRINT"SCAFFOLDING AND ### APPLES HIT THE FLOOR THEN"
990 PRINT"### ###"
995 PRINT"### HIT A KEY TO CONTINUE"
1000 IFPEEK(127)=64THEN###
1010 PRINT"### THE SCORE IS DISPLAYED IN THE TOP LEFT"
1020 PRINT"HAND CORNER OF THE SCREEN ALONG WITH"
1030 PRINT"THE NUMBER OF APPLES YOUR ROBOT IS"
1040 PRINT"CARRYING (SCORE LOAD), YOUR FINAL SCORE"
1050 PRINT"IS THE NUMBER OF APPLES DEPOSITED IN"
1060 PRINT"THE COLLECTING BASKETS DURING THE GAME."
1070 PRINT"### CONGRAT"
1080 PRINT"### USE JOYSTICK IN PORT 2 TO MOVE -"
1090 PRINT"### UP DOWN LEFT RIGHT."
1100 PRINT"### (THE FIRE BUTTON ENABLES THE ROBOT TO"
1110 PRINT"JUMP A ONE SPACE GAP IN WHICHEVER"
1120 PRINT"DIRECTION IT MAY BE TRAVELLING, PROVIDING"
1130 PRINT"THERE IS SUFFICIENT HEADROOM."
1140 PRINT"### GOOD LUCK!!"
1200 FOR%3234,PEEK(36734)&H254,POKE1,PEEK(1)&H253
1310 FOR%805311,POKE1(12235,PEEK(1)&H248)/HEAT
1320 FOR%1,PEEK(1)&H4,POKE36734,PEEK(36734)&H1
1330 FOR%429-9709
1340 FOR%12=6707,PEEK,POKE(12200+(400HPR)+4*%12,N NEXT%12,N NEXT%12,N NEXT%12
1350 DATA25,255,255,255,255,255,255,255
1360 DATA129,66,66,24,24,66,66,255
1370 DATA25,129,129,129,129,129,129,129
1380 DATA192,192,192,192,192,192,192,192
1390 DATA3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3
1400 DATA255,255,66,162,66,66,24,24
1410 DATA129,129,66,66,192,192,192,192,66
1420 DATA66,126,126,126,126,66,66
1430 DATA255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255
1440 PRINT"### HIT A KEY TO PLAY THIS ACE GAME"
1450 IFPEEK(127)=64THEN1450
1700 FOR%3272,25,PRINT"1" FOR%3280,11,PRINT"###" CO=64272
1710 PRINT"###"
1720 PRINT"###"
1730 PRINT"###"
1740 PRINT"###"
1750 PRINT"###"
1760 PRINT"###"
1770 PRINT"###"
1780 PRINT"###"
1790 PRINT"###"
1800 PRINT"###"
1810 PRINT"###"
1820 PRINT"###"
1830 PRINT"###"
1840 PRINT"###"
1850 PRINT"###"
1860 PRINT"###"

```

```

1070 PRINT"  ##  S  S  ##0000000  ##  ##  ##  S"
1080 PRINT"  ##0000000  ##0000000  ##00000  ##00000"
1090 PRINT"  ##0000000  ##  ##  ##  ##00000"
1100 PRINT"  ##  D  C  D  C  D  C  D"
1110 FOR I=1024 TO 1944 STEP 40: POKES I,0: POKES I+CO,5: NEXT I
1120 FOR I=1960 TO 1936 STEP 40: POKES I,0: POKES I+CO,5: NEXT I
1130 FOR I=1944 TO 1920: POKES I,0: POKES I+CO,5: NEXT I
1140 R=52: R#R-0: SC=0: R=1920: L1=0
1150 RETURN

```

Light Sound

From Richard Davies in December — for the first 20 with Super Express
THIS PROGRAM generates music in four parts and full colour graphics in grids, circles, triangles, etc. The choice of graphics

chosen is dependent upon the musical notes. Chooses said that they are mixed too, upon the other in different volumes.

The program is for the Vix 20-plus Super Express.

```

10 REM LIGHT & SOUND
12 REM R.DAVIES.1983
14 GRAPHICS2
20 S1=36874 S2=36875 S3=36876
   S4=36877 V=36878
30 POKES V,5
50 FOR P=1 TO 8
60 CO=INT(RND*1)+125
70 CO=ROO/2*(#-CO)+50
80 F=INT(RND*1)+127+125
90 B=INT(RND*1)+127+125
100 C=INT(RND*1)+127+125
110 D=INT(RND*1)+127+125
120 TD=INT(RND*1)+9999+1
130 E=INT(RND*1)+10200
140 F=INT(RND*1)+10200
150 G=INT(RND*1)+10200
160 H=INT(RND*1)+10200
170 POKES3,A
180 DRAG2 G,FTOG,HT0500,1023T0G,F
190 FORT=1T0TD:HEXTT
200 POKES2,B
210 POKES1,C
220 FORT=1T0TD:B/:HEXTT
230 IFTD<50THD:POKES4,D
240 IFCD<1T-EN CIRCLE2 E,F,G,H
250 IFCD<8T-EN:G0SUB30
260 IFAC130THEN:G0SUB370
270 IFTD<50THEN:G0SUB410
280 IFTD<10THEN:G0SUB460
290 FORT=1T0TD:B/:HEXTT
300 POKES4,B:HEXTT
310 SCHLR
320 OCT050
   30 FORCR=10T01820STEP50
340 DRAG2 G,GT0100,3:GP
350 HE:TOR
360 RETURN
370 FORCR=10T01820STEP50
380 DRAG2,GR,GT00,1023
390 HE:TOR
400 RETURN
410 FORCR=10T0500STEP50
420 CIRCLEOVAL,300,300,CR,CR
430 HE:TEP
440 POKES1,0:POKES2,0:POKES3,0:POKES4,0
450 RETURN
460 B=INT(RND*1)+10000
470 IFRG<500THEN FORGR=40T0500STEP20
480 IFRG<500THEN FORGR=40T0500STEP20
490 DRAG2T0P2,500,500T0P,GP
500 HE:TOR
510 RETURN

```

Creating 3D graphics

For the Super Express by — from Mart
Singer, London SW 7
ALTHOUGH SMALL, this program
creates a 3D picture on the Vix 20 high
resolution screen.

—MARC—SINCLAIR—

```

0 GRAPHICS2:COLORS,6,1,1:FORA=0T0420STEP1
0 B=SIN(RA/50)*100:CIRCLE2,512,B+500,A,
A:HEXT
1 END

```

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Commodore Reviews, 12 Little Newport Street, London WC2R 2LP.



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Popular All Commodore



The Working Commodore is a library of practical subroutines and programs. The style is easy to follow and informative. **Personal Comp.** **Price** August 1984 **£80** **Rev.** (October 84)

Popular All Commodore



Commodore 64 Machine Code Master A library of machine code routines. An easy to follow useful book for the machine code programmer — and it's easy to read too. **Popular Comp.** **Price** 25 August 1984 **£65** **Rev.** (March 85)

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First steps on the road to robot building

The first few stages in constructing turtles and microworld may be expensive but not without the occasional stumbling block.

—by Dr John Billingsley explains

STEPPER MOTORS are a favorite criterion for choosing micro designs. These drives involve only logic, signals, with no need for digital-to-analogous converters. Until recently only expensive "bipolar class" motors were available at an outrageous price but with the micro-computer and a requirement for low-cost peripherals they has come a demand for cheap stepper motors which the industry has been unable to fulfil. A suitable motor for turtles and microworld is the Philips 11DA, described by James of Richmond at around £12.00.

Despite their apparent advantages, stepper motors are not without their problems. They have a fine resolution on their top speed, and the careful torque falls off dramatically as the ω approached. Inadequate speed changes even at relatively low speeds, can stall the motor. Unfortunately, unless special controls are added the computer is unaware that the motor has slipped "out of cog". All subsequent movements therefore take place with a position error, and a most inconvenient one. A further drawback on a battery-driven system is power consumption with when stationary a stepper draws its high current in order to fall back.

Does it work

And how does a stepper motor work? The core is a permanent magnet, while the rotor (the fixed ring) has a number of electrical windings which when energized create a magnetic field. The field pulls the rotor into line, and by changing the direction of energized windings in a suitable sequence, the rotor is pulled round step by step. When the stepping stops, the rotor is held in position by the magnets' field.

The movement of the permanent magnet rotor can be likened to the rotation of a magnetic compass — indeed you can use a compass in an experiment to demonstrate how a stepper motor operates. Obtain a cheap compass — the simple sort with a pointer rather than an arrow and will be best. Wind a coil of 50 turns of fine enameled copper wire — 50 may be first — about the ringpole — obviously the wire must not obscure the face of the needle. Connect it to a 47 ohm resistor in series with the coil, and apply 5V across the ends. You will

find experimentally each corner if you connect the outer port to a "chocolate-block" terminal strip, as shown in Figure 1. You can now find 3V and ground on the connector strip.

When the voltage is applied, the needle should rotate and line up almost perpendicular to the coil, at along the axis of the coil. Reverse the applied voltage and the needle will reverse. Could the coil, and hence the needle, be driven directly from two lines of the user port? Unfortunately the current available from P80-3 is limited to about three millamps and unless you are prepared to wind coils of several hundred turns this will not dominate the effect on the needle of the earth's magnetic field. We must therefore use some amplification — the last thing in preparing to drive genuine stepping motors. The simplest amplifier consists of just one transistor and one transformer per bit of output — four of each per motor. Later on we can consider using a Darlington driver chip instead. A good



Compass and coil



Can point in various ways

general purpose PNP transistor is a 2N4103 (MS 294-014) costing well under £1.00 per pack of five.

First connect just one transistor in place and, driving it from P80-3 via a 1 kOhm resistor as shown in Figure 2. Connect the output and watch as the needle should happen to be the compass at first. Set the output data stream to all 1s (high) by typing POKE 56777,255. Then configure bits 0-3 as outputs by typing POKE 56529,15. Still nothing should happen, because the output of P80-3 is high, and does not yet sink any current via the transistor base. Now type POKE 56777,255.1. This will take P80 to zero and current will flow into P80 from +5V through the transistor base and BE. The transistor will be turned on, applying 5V from the transformer collector to the coil and needle. The needle should now rotate. Turn the current off again with POKE 56777,255 before the needle BE starts rocking.

To reverse the needle, we must be able to pass current in the opposite direction. With a current as simple as this one, we cannot reverse the current in the wire, and so we need a second coil, wound directly over the top of the first. Wind a further 50 turns of wire, connecting one end to the resistor, and winding in a direction such that the two wires were become the field was part of the coil which now has 100 turns. Connect a wire of the transformer output and drive it from P80, as in Figure 4.

Party

Now the commands POKE 56777,255-2 followed by POKE 56777,255.1 should drive the compass needle first one way (north, say) and then the other (south). Another command POKE 56777,255.1 will switch off both sides of the coil, and the compass will be left to the mercy of the earth's field.

On the screen above with a compass does not seem to have much to do with motors. But now the plot gets more exciting. Wind another two coils, also of 50 x 50 turns, one and perpendicular to the first coil. Now when the two coils are connected via two more transistors and driven from P80 to P80 the command POKE 56777,255.4 will cause the needle to point in the new direction. If the first coil caused the needle to point north or south then the second will cause the needle to point east or west. By switching on one of the N-S coils and one of the E-W coils together we can also obtain NE, SE, SW and NW (see Figure 5).

Speed and acceleration control

Enter and run the following program

```
1000 REM *****
1010 REM *****
1020 REM *****
1030 REM *****
1040 REM *****
1050 REM *****
1060 REM *****
1070 REM *****
1080 REM *****
1090 REM *****
1100 REM *****
1110 REM *****
1120 REM *****
1130 REM *****
1140 REM *****
1150 REM *****
1160 REM *****
1170 REM *****
1180 REM *****
1190 REM *****
1200 REM *****
```

The compass needle should now rotate at somewhat jerky acting as a stepper motor.

Now you can try a variety of numbers in line 300 to set the speed of the motor. You will find that if you aim too high, the

[illegible]

- **Linear**
 - **Linear** $O(n)$: each entry is visited at **at** most once
 - **Quadratic** $O(n^2)$: each entry is visited at **at** most n times
 - **Cubic** $O(n^3)$: each entry is visited at **at** most n^2 times
 - **Exponential** $O(2^n)$: each entry is visited at **at** most 2^n times
- **Time complexity** : how much time an algorithm takes to execute given input, only used to compare algorithms. The program itself is running while the time is taken to run the algorithm, memory and disk usage are different. This program is executed in theory, not in reality. This program is constant as the n did not increase

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Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

[illegible]

Teléfono.....

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

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DISPLAY AN INDEX

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ANSWER BACK

Looking for a good book

COULD YOU please tell me whether it is possible to obtain a book about high resolution graphics on the unexpanded or expanded (1MB) Vix 20?

Also could you tell me if there is a book about machine code available and, if so, from where?

A *Commodore*
As far as your question AS YOU probably know there is a great range of books available covering most aspects of the Vix 20. Many of these, however, are fairly well looking at, especially most of the games books.

For a start on programming in high resolution graphics it is probably best to try and work your way through the *Commodore Vix 20 Programmer's Reference Manual*.

When it comes to machine code programming the best book is probably Dr. Watson's *Beginning Assembly Language Programming on the Vix 20*.

Colling Micronet

I WOULD like to know when and if there will be a modem interface to allow the Vix 20 to communicate with Micronet 800 service.

I understand the BBC and ZX Spectrum modems have had modems considered, but have heard nothing about a Vix 20 modem. Is the Vix 20 screen display impossible to change to a Pinter compatible display? Will there only be a modem for the C128?

Please help
Andrew Lewis
Cannock
Staffs

AT THE moment there are only plans to interface a C128 to version for Micronet 800. The feeling seems to be that the Vix 20 is not going to be around much longer, at least not long enough to make it worth investing in the design and manufacture of a modem computer.

Old chestnuts roasted

WHERE'S THE expensive part on the Commodore 64?

UNLIKE the Vix 20, the Commodore 64 has 64K of RAM that cannot be increased. There is therefore no expansion port.

ARE THERE two different sorts of Commodore 64 on the market (there are two drive colours and various submodels)?

YES, THERE are two sorts of Commodore 64, NTSC and PAL. The NTSC is the American version and the PAL the English version. The PAL version is the only one available in this country.

WHERE DO you connect the printer when the disk drive is being used?

THE PRINTER is connected directly into the serial port in the back of the disk drive unit.

WHEN TYPING as a program, why is it not possible to get reverse characters (i.e. Print "CONTROL BACKSPACE")?

THE LETTERS "ABDE" will only appear in reverse when the program is run.

THE POKE location in the centre of the screen when addressed should show a white ball but ever good, why doesn't it?

THE COLOUR memory needs to be **POKEd** with a colour different to that of the background colour before the ball becomes visible.

CAN YOU use a precompiled software for the 8000 series on the Commodore 64?

YES, CAN, but only if the programs don't refer to the system and there are no machine code routines.

CAN YOU run Vix 20 software on the Commodore 64?

VIX 20 software is not compatible with the Commodore 64. (In some circumstances if the program is ordinary Basic and does not use **POKE** statements it will run.)

THE TANG, a UFO program in the rear of the Vix 20 user manual has a line 124 with 89 characters. Why?

THE MAXIMUM allowed on one line is 4 x 32 = 128 characters, therefore you must abbreviate this line. This is made possible by either omitting all spaces or by using the shortened form of the Basic key words, as pointed out by the PDP's 1 statement.

Do not, however, be too disappointed. Although Micronet is an admirable idea, and has many applications for a business user, it does have many drawbacks for the home user.

It is relatively expensive to set up the modem to become a subscriber to the service and to pay all the phone bills which go with regular access to the information. There is not as far a great deal of useful material on the service and it is frustratingly slow to download new software. We also feel that many home users are not happy having their telephone billed from ordinary calls while they are using the system.

It is probably better to arrange yourself to having to wait until a better cable networking system can be used. This is likely, however, to be several years away.

Much more on memory

I THINK you've discovered the full advantage of the 128K Ram pack for the Vix 20.

Other than the knowledge that no manufacturer releases the Basic screen and colour, I

have yet to find a successful screen program to enable 3 1/2 programs to be run using the 128K address.

This is particularly frustrating as I am not able to expand over-colour programs above the memory available. I am new to home computers but "experts" have advised me that all the problems referred to can be overcome. Could you please advise me?

F. Davidson

Queens Road

West Molesey

I AM sure you do not need us to tell you that the main advantage of the 128K memory expansion is that you can run far longer and, hopefully, better programs. You will not, for example, find many software programs which will fit inside 3 1/2K.

Programs written in Basic don't do not need to be adapted to run on the expanded system. Although the Basic program needs to be relocated (the system will handle it automatically).

As you rightly imply, problems don't arise when you have 3 1/2K programs which **POKE** to the screen or colour screen. To make these programs run by typing in the following **POKEs** before

loading the program. I have not tried this solution, but it seems from a good source — an article by Mike Todd on page 58 of the Spring 82 *Viscusi* magazine.

POKE 4414 = 0
POKE 4414 = 0
POKE 4414 = 0
POKE 4414 = 0
POKE 4414 = 0
POKE 4414 = 0
POKE 4414 = 0

More than the Basics

I THINK to buy a computer, probably a Commodore 64 (or thing I would like to know, please is machine code?

Paul Farmer

Plowton

Wiltshire

Machine code is essentially just a long list of numbers, which are converted into a binary by the computer.

If you need help with a technical query or problem write to:
Answer Back
Commodore Hardware
12 Oldfields, Harrogate
Street, London
WY6 8ED

ET WAS a good night at the Hall. Most Mags Club, City, Algeria, Berlin, Cyril, Doyale and Remington had turned up. They made the most, more sitting up their equipment.

The disk room, Commodore Hall, was in fact, a disordered. So low: but, with some tables arranged down one wall, a sign of comfort on the wall at the end and various chairs, stools, ropes and so on scattered all around.

The only really bright spots in the room were the row of stage connecting the various rooms to the power supply. Each was a different colour, something like either of the last relating to each room: five different rooms were still glowing with the glow of their respective "bright" because each had different colour. Except, that is, the 30 inch colour TV, which seemed to have become detached, so did the popcorn in the distance the floor.

When the fire connected that is turned up each machine

COMPETITION CORNER

Win a CBM disk drive

Commodore provides the prize. Tony Roberts the puzzle



was complete, each with its single peripheral (the joystick and a light pen, a video box, some disk drives, and a printer). One you find where the Commodore has been?

Here's some information that may help. The red lead

runs in the Pen, the green plus powers the light-pen, Brown is running on the machine connected to the yellow cable and the Spectrum is on the cable next to the store on the blue lead.

There's a 26 inch screen

Send your answers to Competition Corner, Commodore Systems, 12/18 Little Newport Street, London WC2R 2LR — to arrive on time that the last working day in the month on the cover of this issue, the names of the winner, and the solution to the puzzle, will be published in the issue after next. Entries will not be acknowledged and no correspondence will be accepted on the result.

MARKET VIEW

Shake, rattle, and roll . . .

WHATSOEVER happened to the money-optimising computer industry that was never going to look back? In recent weeks, the industry's relationship with investors has come under increasing strain, but Commodore thinks it can rise above.

On the home computer front, there is no doubt, while Hewlett-Packard, General Business Systems, dominated by firms of nearly 40 million, according to a source. The news at the heavyweight end of the market is no better. Apple, Trans Instruments, Intel, Vantage Technology and Datacube Systems have all failed to measure losses this year.

In the UK, A.T. introduced the Affinity as the PCW step to a history of favourable earnings and sales orders. A.T. shares, previously flat, slip in two days.

Apple barely attracted enough support to float 10% of the company's shares in

the New York Exchange's United States Market at the maximum asking price. One stockbroker analyst could even up of the company which has a completely impossible position: "Fundamentally, Apple are a disaster. There's a very real chance they will be lost in two years."

What lessons can be learned from this disaster for the industry? First, after a spell when small seemed beautiful — Apple sales last year were £42 million against HP's £11,000 — it looks as the moment as if big is better. Higher 1984, after losing market share to create, is slipping share from competitors like Honeywell and Amdahl, carrying all before it with the cheaper PC and ending success through Apple's share price and with the threat of the Personal.

If there is to be a guarantee of survival — although remember that Apple and Intel have both made huge profits over losses of hundreds of millions of dollars — then Commodore looks up to map the game. Commodore still believes "Eventually the number of computer products will be reduced to a handful of computers" — and looks to survive with

some of £20 million devoted to computer research.

Confidence and assets like that enable Commodore to press ahead with plans to raise production to its Carly plant to three million units a year.

The recent arrival from their troubled states is that grabbing a bigger slice of the market means accepting ever-shrinking profit margins and/or granting costs radically higher components over produced and couldn't cut prices to keep up with newer, more cheaply produced rivals — they ended up with piles of stock back at their warehouses, spelling heavy losses or bankruptcy.

Here again, Commodore looks to have played its cards well. In spite of the current difficulties facing the small computer market, it seems clear that the computer demand is still strong. Steve Greenberg, New York marketing consultant to Commodore, reckons that two million home computers were sold in 1982. The 1983 figure will be over five million and Commodore expects to take 40%. Greenberg puts the world market at 28 million units by 1987.

Commodore chairman Jack Trammell hopes to keep

connected to the Via 30, King College in the game running next to the day the screen moves and Finger seen in the monochrome 14 inch information.

The cassette drive is connected to the Commodore 64, and the video box is on the middle machine.

The keyboard game is not showing up too well on the monitor, but the Monitor, which is running on the C64, looks clear enough. The software game is kept, though, and made disk drive all the time.

The left most machine is the Spectrum and the micro powered by the green plug into the right of that on the whole site.

All the machines, peripherals, leads, plugs and TVs are in the same order. They might be in a mess, but not the work of a man.

As a conclusion, complete the following sentence in less than 10 words: I want to add Commodore disk drive to my system because . . .

Commodore is firm in following two principles: "We believe in high volume products and we put our own savings on — the owner the best." That philosophy has made deep marks into Commodore prices at all levels of the computer market. At the lower end, the Via 30 now costs £190 against last year's £220 while the price of the Commodore 64 has dropped from £200 to £129.

Desktop big and small — operating on 30% average discounts — are willing to sell the 64 below £100 and US buyers get a mere £133. In theory, more is still to come.

But savings margins in their money may spend trouble for the family market. Commodore — even Trammell must accept that as an industry where companies are taking their own as much as each other's business, there are no winners.

Chairman in the UK will be crucial — Commodore hopes to sell 400,000 computers to Christmas backed by a hefty £10 million advertising budget. If that fails, it looks like being a happy Christmas for competitors, but how many computer firms will enjoy a prosperous New Year?

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100

100



**No shocks—
Plenty of surprises!**

[illegible]

1. **Identify the main idea** of the passage. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this text?

2. **Summarize the key points** of the passage in your own words. What are the most important details or arguments?

3. **Identify the supporting evidence** used by the author. What facts, statistics, or examples are provided to strengthen the main idea?

4. **Consider the author's perspective**. What is the author's attitude or bias towards the topic? How does this influence the presentation of the information?

5. **Reflect on the passage's relevance** to your studies or the world. How does this text contribute to your understanding of the subject?

[illegible][illegible]

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1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2

Abstract

[illegible]

1. **Introduction**

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical fitness and health-related quality of life (HRQL) of sedentary, middle-aged women. The study was a randomized, controlled trial. The intervention group (IG) participated in a 12-week training program, while the control group (CG) remained sedentary. The IG showed significant improvements in physical fitness and HRQL compared to the CG. The results suggest that a 12-week training program can improve physical fitness and HRQL in sedentary, middle-aged women.



1. **Identify the problem.** The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

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